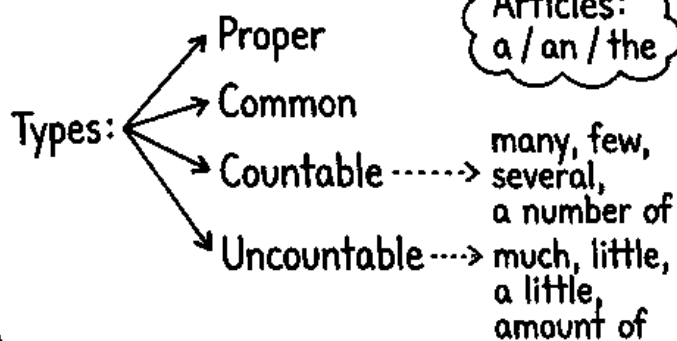


PARTS OF SPEECH

Foundation Series

NOUNS



Articles:
a / an / the

PRONOUNS

- Personal: I, you, he, she, we, they, it
- Possessive: my, your, his, her, our, their
- Reflexive: myself, yourself, himself, herself
- Relative: who, which, that, whose

VERBS

Main Verbs: eat, go, write

Auxiliary Verbs: am, is, are, was, were,
do, does, did, have, has, had

Modal Verbs: can, could, may, might,
must, will, would, shall, should

ADJECTIVES

Degrees:

Positive → tall

Comparative → taller / more tall

Superlative → tallest / most tall

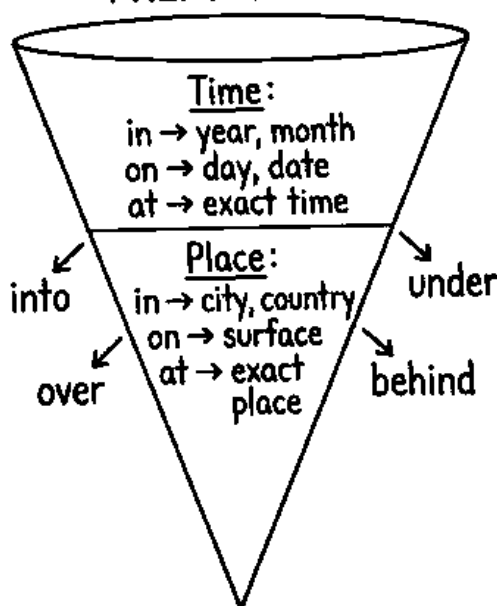
Order of adjectives:

Opinion → Size → Age → Color → Noun
(a beautiful small old red house)

ADVERBS

- Manner: slowly, happily (-ly)
 - Time: now, yesterday, today
 - Place: here, there
 - Frequency: always, often, sometimes, never
- * usually comes before main verb

PREPOSITIONS



CONJUNCTIONS

- Coordinating (FANBOYS):
for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
- Subordinating:
because, although, while, when, if

INTERJECTIONS

oh! wow!
alas! hey!

→ shows sudden feelings

TENSES

Formula & Structure Series

① PRESENT TENSES

Present Simple

Structure: S + V¹
S + do/does + not + V¹

Uses:

- daily routine
- facts

Example: She plays cricket.

Present Continuous

Structure: S + am/is/are + V-ing

Uses:

- action happening now

Example: She is playing cricket.

V¹ = base form
V² = past form
V³ = past participle

② PAST TENSES

Past Simple

Structure: S + V²
S + did + not + V¹

Example: She played cricket.

Past Continuous

Structure: S + was/were + V-ing

Example: She was playing cricket.

③ PERFECT TENSES

Present Perfect

Structure: S + has/have + V³

Keywords: already, just, yet

Example: She has played cricket.

Past Perfect

Structure: S + had + V³

Example: She had played cricket.

V¹ = base form
V² = past form
V³ = past participle

④ FUTURE TENSES

Future Simple

Structure: S + will + V¹

Example: She will play cricket.

Going To

Structure: S + am/is/are + going to + V¹

Example: She is going to play cricket.

MODALS

Uses & Formula Method

Modal Structure

Formula: Subject + Modal + Base Verb

Negative: Subject + Modal + **not** + Base Verb

Question: Modal + Subject + Base Verb?

↳ Modal verb never changes form

Can / Could

Can → ability, permission (present)

Could → past ability, polite request

Examples:

I can swim.

Could you help me?

May / Might

May → permission, possibility

Might → weak possibility

Examples:

May I come in?

He might be late.

Must / Have to

Must → speaker's rule

Have to → external rule

Examples:

You must obey rules.

I have to wear uniform.

Should / Ought to

advice

moral duty

Examples:

You should study hard.

We ought to respect elders.

Will / Would

Will → future, promise

Would → polite request, habit (past)

Examples:

I will call you.

Would you like tea?

Important Notes

- Modal + V¹ only
- No "to" after modals
- No -s, -ed, -ing with modals

QUESTION FORMATION

All Types - Formula Method

Yes / No Questions

Structure: Aux + Subject + Verb?

Aux verbs:

am, is, are, was, were
do, does, did
has, have, had

Example:

Is she ready?
Do you like tea?

WH-Questions

- what
- who
- whom
- whose
- when
- where
- why
- how
- how much
- how many

Structure: WH + aux + subject + verb?

Example: Why are you late?

Subject vs Object Questions

Subject Question: who + verb?

Example: Who broke the glass?



→ Object Question: wh + aux + subject + verb?

Example: Who did you call?

Negative Questions

Structure: Aux + not + subject + verb?

Examples:

Don't you know him?

Isn't she coming?

* used for surprise or confirmation

→ Always use auxiliary verbs

Tag Questions

Positive sentence → negative tag

Negative sentence → positive tag

Examples:

She is happy, isn't she?
You don't smoke, do you?

Indirect Questions

Structure: Intro + subject + verb
(no question order)

Examples:

Can you tell me where he lives?

Do you know what she wants?

↳ No auxiliary inversion

→ No question mark in indirect questions

→ Subject questions
→ no auxiliary

PREPOSITIONS

Time – Place – Movement

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

in → year, month, century

on → day, date

at → exact time

Examples: in 2025
on Monday
at 5 o'clock

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

in → country, city

on → surface

at → exact place

Examples: in India
on the table
at the door

Movement

into →

towards →

through →

out of →

across →

over →

Examples: He went into the room.
The cat jumped over the wall.

Position

under →

among →

behind →

beside →

between →

Example: The bag is under the chair.

Common Errors

discuss about X → discuss ✓

enter into X → enter ✓

marry with X → marry ✓

Important Notes

- Preposition always before noun
- One verb can take different prepositions
- Meaning changes with preposition

NON-FINITE VERBS

Gerund - Infinitive - Participle

Gerund (V-ing as noun)

- Verb + ing used as noun
- Used as subject or object

Examples:

Swimming is good for health.
I like reading.

Infinitive (to + V¹)

- Used to show purpose
- Comes after certain verbs

Examples:

I want to learn English.
She went to buy books.

Bare Infinitive

Infinitive without "to"

Used after: make, let, see, hear, help

Examples:

She made me cry.
I saw him run.

Present Participle

- Verb + ing used as adjective
- Shows continuous action

Examples:

A sleeping child
Running water

Past Participle

- V³ form
- Used as adjective

Examples:

A broken glass
Written work

Perfect Participle

- Having + V³
- Shows completed action

Example:

Having finished work,
he slept.

Important Notes

- Non-finite verbs have no subject
- No tense, no number change
- Gerund = verb + noun

ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

Formula + Transformation Method

Active Voice

Structure: Subject + Verb + Object

Meaning: subject does the action

Example: Ram writes a letter.

Passive Voice

Structure: Object + helping verb + V^3
+ by + subject

Meaning: action is more important

Example: A letter is written by Ram.

Steps to Change Active into Passive

1. Object $\rightarrow$ Subject
2. Subject $\rightarrow$ by + object
3. Use correct helping verb
4. Main verb $\rightarrow V^3$

TENSE-WISE FORMULA

Present Simple $\rightarrow$	is / are + V^3
Past Simple $\rightarrow$	was / were + V^3
Future Simple $\rightarrow$	will be + V^3
Present Perfect $\rightarrow$	has / have been + V^3

When Passive is Used

- when doer is unknown
- when work is important
- in reports & news

Important Notes

- Only transitive verbs change
- No passive of intransitive verbs
- 'by' phrase optional

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Rules & Examples

Basic Rule

Singular subject → singular verb

Plural subject → plural verb

Examples:

He plays cricket.

They play cricket.

Each / Every

Verb always singular

Examples:

Each student is ready.

Every boy likes games.

Either / Neither

Singular verb when used alone

Verb agrees with nearest subject (or/nor)

Examples:

Either answer is correct.

Neither Ram nor his friends are coming.

Collective Nouns

Singular → one unit

Plural → individuals

Examples:

The team is winning.

The team are arguing.

Amount & Quantity

Amount → singular

Number → plural

Examples:

A large amount of money is wasted.

A number of students are absent.

None / A lot of

None → singular or plural (meaning-based)

A lot of → singular with uncountable,
plural with countable

Examples:

None of the work is done.

A lot of people are waiting.

Distance / Time / Money

Treated as singular

Examples:

Five years is a long time.

Ten kilometers is far.

REPORTED SPEECH

Rules & Transformation Method

Statements

Reporting verbs: said, told

Structure: said (that) + statement
told + object + statement

Examples: He said that he was tired.
She told me that she was busy.

Pronoun Change

I → he / she

my → his / her

we → they

→ "Change according to subject"

Tense Change Table

Present Simple	→	Past Simple
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Will	→	Would
Can	→	Could

Reported Questions

Structure: asked + if / whether
asked + wh-word

Examples: He asked if I was ready.
She asked where I lived.

→ "No question mark"

Commands & Requests

told / ordered → to + V¹

requested / advised → to + V¹

Example: He told me to sit down.

Time & Place Words

now → then

today → that day

here → there

tomorrow → next day

Important Notes

- No tense change if reporting verb is present
- Use "that" optionally
- Remove inverted order

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Types - Formula - Uses

Zero Conditional

Structure: If + Present Simple, Present Simple

Use: general truth, facts

Example: If you heat ice, it melts.

First Conditional

Structure: If + Present Simple,
will + V¹

Use: real future possibility

Example: If it rains, I will stay
home.

Second Conditional

Structure: If + Past Simple,
would + V¹

Use: unreal present situation

Example: If I were rich, I would
travel.

↳ "were used for all subjects"

Third Conditional

Structure: If + Past Perfect, would have + V³

Use: unreal past situation

Example: If I had studied, I would have passed.

Mixed Conditional

Past condition → present result

Example: If I had worked hard,
I would be rich now.

Important Notes

- If clause → no future tense
- Comma optional if clause second
- "Unless" = if not

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التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجاناً وبسرعة



حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



ملازم ثانوي



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